

170. 33.

The newspapers report the death of Bath, Maine, of C. J. Donnell, aged 18, occasioned by a blow on the temple, from a snow-ball.



## Pennsylvania Legislature.

IN SENATE, MARCH 28.  
STATE LOAN.

Mr. Penken submitted a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five members be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine and report to the Senate as soon as practicable, all the circumstances connected with the negotiation of the late loan of \$2,540,661, and whether the same has been done fairly and honestly, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly authorizing it, or whether there has been any fraud, connivance or improper management connected with it on the part of any officer of the government, and that the Senate proceed forthwith to the selection of said committee.

Members of the committee, Messrs: Boyd, Penken, Miller, Ringland, Packard, Fullerton and Jackson.

IN SENATE, MARCH 29.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances connected with the negotiation of the state loan of \$2,540,661, and whether the same has been done fairly and honestly according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly, authorizing the loan, or whether there has been any fraud, connivance or improper management connected with it, on the part of the officers of the Government, REPORT:

That immediately upon the appointment, the committee undertook to examine into a transaction at once delicate, and affecting the interests of individuals, as well as of the Commonwealth, and from the investigation, the following appear to be the facts in relation to the late loan:

Under an authority of the present legislature, and by directions of the Governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth issued proposals for loaning to the Commonwealth the sum of 2,540,661 44, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, the principal to be reimbursable at any time after the 1st day of July, 1858. The bidding was required to be direct and explicit, specifying the rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent., the amount of premium to be given, and no conditional or hypothetical bidding would be received or considered. The proposals were to be received until 4 o'clock, P. M. of Wednesday the 20th March, instant.

It appears from the evidence that has been brought before your committee, and upon the examination on oath of Samuel McKean, Secretary of the Commonwealth, that on the 20th March, at the time assigned, proposals of the following parties were opened and considered by the Governor, viz:

Elihu Chauncey, for and in behalf of the Bank of Pennsylvania, offers to take the whole loan and pay 110 dollars for every 100 dollars.

Jesse R. Burden offers to take the loan at \$112 15.

Samuel Chew offers to take the loan at \$110 1/2.

The Governor having considered these propositions, did not think it for the interest of the Commonwealth to accept either or any of them, and directed that the parties be notified of the rejection of their biddings.

The Governor directed written notices to be given to the parties who had made offers, and who were then at the seat of government, that he would extend the time until the next day at 4 o'clock, for receiving new proposals.

Accordingly at that time, Mr. Chauncey and Dr. Burden handed in sealed proposals to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in his office, and the Governor coming in shortly after, the proposals were handed to him, that on retiring to the adjacent apartment for the purpose of examining the offers, it was found that Dr. Burden offered to take the loan, agreeably to the terms specified in the proposals, at

\$113 51

E. Chauncey, for the bank of Pa. 113 50. Immediately after the opening of the proposals, the parties who had made the offers were invited into the apartment with the Governor and Secretary, and the Governor declared, that the highest bid must have the loan, and accordingly awarded the same to Jesse R. Burden; which decision was received by Mr. Chauncey, the agent of the bank of Pennsylvania, without any mark of dissatisfaction. On the contrary, from the testimony of the following respectable witnesses, who were examined touching this loan transaction, and from the inspection of the original proposals transmitted by the Governor, the committee are induced to believe that every thing in relation thereto, was conducted in a fair, honorable, and honest manner.

They draw this inference from the evidence of Mr. Buehler, chief clerk in the department of State, as well as from the testimony of Mr. Lesley, cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, and Mr. John White, a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, as well as of Mr. W. P. Farrand, all of whom had conversation with Mr. Chauncey after the loan had been awarded to Dr. Burden. The three last mentioned gentlemen, under oath, have testified that Mr. Chauncey had expressed his entire conviction that there was nothing unfair in the negotiation of the loan, and your committee entirely concur in the opinion, that in negotiating the loan of 2,540,661 dollars, the

honestly according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly, authorizing such loan, and that there has not been any fraud, connivance or improper management connected therewith, on the part of any officer of government; nor have the committee been able to discover any improper management or fraud, on the

part of any person or persons offering to

take said loan.

The Report was adopted—UNANIMOUSLY.

The animosity between the Nullification and Union parties of South Carolina does not seem to have subsided in any degree. A violent controversy is now going on in the Charleston papers with regard to the new test oath. As a sample of the temper of the disputants, we extract the following from the Charleston Courier, the leading Union paper:

"The greatest objection to the new Test Oath, is the extreme meanness and wickedness of the design. The open and manly difference is this:—The Union Party contend that the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States passed in pursuance thereof, are the laws of the land, any thing in the Law or Constitution, or Ordinances of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and they are ready and willing to swear to bear true allegiance to this State, and obey its laws, so far as the same are not incompatible with the aforesaid Laws and Constitution of the United States. 'Now do the Nullifiers require more of them?'—(So, let them with their boasted chivalry, say so, plainly and manfully, and the Union Party will cram their oaths down their throat at the point of the bayonet."

The London Times has the following conclusion from an article upon the troubles likely to arise from Nullification, among our Southern States:

"The Times is one of the greatest newspapers in the world, both in size and talent, and although there is nothing exactly novel in their view of a dismemberment of the Union; yet, inasmuch as it shows, (as it were in a glass,) what are the views of those who see us at a distance, we think it well it should be circulated. For although the Hotspurs of South Carolina are put down, for the present, recent appearances would rather indicate that the snake, though pretty well scotched, is not exactly killed. He writhes yet a little in his coil, though his fangs are pretty well extracted."

Let the Sugar General and his adherents read the following comment on their folly, and blush for their Palmetto, which they would have vainly reared, with the vain hope of impeding the flight of the eagle.—*N. York Advocate.*

"Whatever the dissenters from the Union may pretend, they cannot be inseparable to its benefits, or disposed to throw them lightly away. The federal constitution forms them into a nation of freemen, instead of allowing them to remain a cluster of unconnected communities, spread over an indefinite extent of territory, often warring with each other about their boundaries, like the savage whom they have displaced. It secures them internal tranquility, and external respect; it gives them a united naval force which, at the smallest expense, protects their trade on every sea, and in every country of both hemispheres, while it procures at the hands of every civilized Government, attention to the rights of every American citizen. Let this Union be broken up—let this confederacy be dissolved—let the brilliant constellation representing their flag—let us only hear of Carolinians, Virginians, Philadelphians, or New Yorkers, instead of united Americans, and who would care much in Europe for the countrymen of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN?"

We take the following from a letter to the Editor of the New-York Courier & Enquirer dated at Hague:—

"If we have no temperance societies in Holland it is doubtless because they have not been called for, even by the cheapness of Schiedam, and the abundance of other strong waters. I do not remember to have seen a individual in a state of ebriety since I came into the country. 'The use that is made of Holland and other stimulants, so far as I have observed, appears to be purely medicinal, and in a climate so cold and damp as this, I have no doubt that their exhibition may be reasonably defended on prophylactic principles."

One of the first external circumstances by which a stranger is struck on arriving in Holland is the solemnity observed—"the trappings and the suits of woe"—exhibited on the occasion of their funerals.

'Tis not alone an inky black good mother, Nor customary suits of solemn black, But a whole battalion of mourners, who perambulate the town as soon as a death takes place, to intimate the event, not to friends and acquaintances merely, but to 'all and sundry' the lieges. The rank of the individual is denoted by the number of the attendants, and by the 'pomp and circumstance' with which they make their progress through the town. If it be a person of consequence, the leading functionary, who is hired for the purpose, may be seen seated in a mourning coach, while the running footmen, his attendants, knock load and long at every door, to tell that departed or Meytrow Vanderwinkel has departed this life. At first, in my simplicity, I imagined when such an intimation was made at my door, that it required some return of courtesy on my part, but I soon learned to accommodate myself to the manners of the place, and to submit, without stirring, to the daily infliction. The day of the funeral affords another occasion for the display of a still more lugubrious pageant. On the first day it is the hired attendants, but now it is the mourning relatives who are the

should not be sufficiently numerous, the whole neighborhood, that is, all who reside in the same ward or section, are required by law to attend, or to provide a substitute, stored in a mourning cloak and a broad brimmed slouching hat with long pendants of crape. These mourning duties, and this grieving on compulsion, are

but a sad affair after all, and would, perhaps, be more honored in the breach than in the observance. As they serve, however, to show some light on the manners of the country, I have thought them worth mentioning to you.

*The greatest Man in Congress.*—This individual is said, by a Washington letter writer, to be Mr. Lewis of Alabama, who weighs three hundred and fifty pounds, and for whom a chair has been provided in the House of Representatives, the common large chairs not being large enough. He is not yet thirty years of age, & ranks high for intelligence and industrious legislative habits.

*Debates in Congress.*—I served, (says Jefferson in his Memoirs) with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the revolution, and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves.

*The opposition to the established church of England, and the clamors for reform in that particular, are at present uncommonly strong and loud in the manufacturing cities of the realm. The bitterness with which the clergy are assailed is appalling; it betokens a state of feeling in regard to a class,—including so much of learning and goodness, that they should be protected at all hazards,—which it seems must inevitably result in a tempest of assault against the persons and property of those who are so over-bountifully assisted in their sacred calling, by the government. The Manchester Times states that the wardens and fellows of the collegiate church in that city, divide amongst them about twelve thousand pounds a year, for which the public have the benefit of fifty sermons, each sermon costing two hundred and forty pounds!*

Phil. Gaz.

*Mr. Webster and the Muses.*—We copy the following impromptu from the Boston Transcript:—It was written in the Album of a young Lady who requested the great Statesman to write his name in her little treasury of great names, under the autograph of Lafayette:—

"Dear Lady, I a little fear  
'Tis dangerous to be writing here,  
His hand who made our Eagle fly,  
Trust his young wings and mount the sky,  
Who bade, across the Atlantic tide,  
New thunders sweep, new navies ride,  
Has traced, in lines of trembling age,  
His autograph upon this page.  
Higher than that Eagle soars,  
Louder than that thunder roars,  
His fame shall through the world be sounding—  
And o'er the waves of time be bounding,  
While thousands, as obscure as I,  
Cling to his skirts, his will will fly,  
And spring to immortality.  
If by his name I write my own,  
'Twill take me where I am not known,  
The cold salute will meet my ear,  
'Pray, stranger, how did you come here!'"

The Charleston Mercury of the 21st ultimo, gives the following account of the last moments of the Convention at Columbia:

"On the vote of thanks being given to Governor Hayne as President, he briefly and eloquently returned thanks, enjoining upon the members to go home with a disposition to conciliate—but with an inflexible resolution to maintain the principles of the State, remembering that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty—that we have recently gained an advantage, but not a victory—that the Bill of Blood proves that the Moloch of Federal usurpation is not appeased, and that they ought to have it indelibly impressed upon their minds that the great battle is just begun."

The Charleston Courier announces the dissolution of the Convention in the following terms:—

"The State Convention, after nullifying the Enforcing Bill, and referring the matter of the oath of allegiance to the Legislature, put a period to its existence on Monday last. We are truly rejoiced at the death of the many-headed monster—it emancipates us from the thralldom of an irresponsible despotism, and restores us to freedom, and places us once more under the safe dominion of the Constitution and laws."

From the Charleston city Gazette, March 21.

*From Columbia.*—The Convention adjourned on Monday last, and several of the members arrived in town yesterday. Thus ends, we fervently hope forever, the fudge and flummery—the vapor and fury and nonsense of this extraordinary piece of political confusion. Happy will it be for us, as a community, if we shall be able in a dozen years to repair the errors and mend up the evils of a five years' war of expatriation against the influence of reason and common sense!

The Schooner Cygnet, from St. Kitt's, informs that an Earthquake occurred at that place on the evening of the 8th of February, between which time and the 16th, about fifty violent shocks had taken place. During its progress, a great number of walls and stone buildings were demolished, and deep excavations were left in various parts of the town. The grave yards were torn up, and a field of cane, consisting of several acres, was sunk to the depth of five feet. The inhabitants in their consternation, took refuge on board the shipping, all of which escaped uninjured.

Having been vacated upon the occurrence of the first shock, which was too slight to occasion injury.

*Neiborn Seal.*

*Coopering.*—In a country paper the marriage is announced of a "Mr. Cooper to Miss Staves."—The result will be Barrels.

*British Army.*—A return has been made and issued by the House of Commons on the subject of Public Income and Expenditure, which discloses the numerical force of the army and navy, and of the annual expense of maintaining them. From this it appears that the army consists of 78,398 effective and 94,624 non-effective men; and that the annual charge of the former is £4,808,362, and of the latter £2,924,604. That the ordinance consists of 12,746 effective and of 19,662 non-effective men; and that the annual expense of the former is £1,062,013, and of the latter, £355,904. That the navy consists of 33,794 effective, and 32,021 non-effective men; and that the annual charge for the former is £4,243,846, and of the latter £1,626,704.

The statement exhibits the fact that the number of non-effective men exceeds the effective by 14,800 in number, and is supported by very nearly one-half of the expense of the former. It also shows that the two establishments occasion to the British government an annual expenditure of £15,022,333, or nearly seventy-five millions of dollars.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

*Blacking Boots by Steam!*—Holt's Hotel!—This splendid establishment, in New York, has been opened scarcely a month, and the proprietor now dines over two hundred gentlemen at his ordinary, and at least two thousand in the various rooms, daily. To supply his table, he purchases besides large quantities of eat and drink, a fat bullock every morning, with other meats, poultry, fish, &c. in proportion. He roasts 700 lbs. of provision at a time, the spit being turned by a steam engine. This engine also propels the machinery for blacking boots. The brushes are in the form of a cylinder, being three in number; the first takes off the dirt, the 2d puts on the blacking, and the third gives them the polish; and it can all be done in a third of a minute, without taking the boots from your feet. Our correspondent Billy, says, "I've tried this machine, and find it answers the purpose to a T."

His engine is applied to a still more useful purpose than either of the above: he has a hatchway cut in each story, through which he is enabled to raise what is termed a dumb waiter, which is capable of containing a large quantity of baggage; and if it is desired by any of his boarders, who may chance to occupy any one of his seventh story rooms, he has not the trouble of ascending to so great a height in the usual way, but steps into this perpendicular railway, and is safely landed midway between Heaven and Earth.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

## A SERIOUS DISASTER.

We are sorry to have to announce that the Public Building East of the President's Square, occupied as the Treasury Department, was consumed by Fire yesterday morning, between two o'clock and sunrise. The fire was first discovered in the room adjoining that of the Chief Clerk of the Department, usually known among the Clerks and other officers by the name of Mr. F. Tanb's Room. It is not known whether the fire originated in the floor or the ceiling of the room, the whole being in a blaze before any one approached it; but no doubt appears to be entertained that the fire was accidental. The whole room was on fire before the alarm was given; and until the alarm was given, even the watch walking the pavement in front of the Branch Bank (near the spot) perceived nothing of the fire, (the building of the State Department interposing.) Every exertion was made, as the people gathered to the spot, finding that it would be in vain to attempt saving the building, to rescue the books and papers of the several offices. A great deal was saved by the Clerks and other citizens, considering the circumstances. It is hoped, indeed, that few books or papers of much consequence are destroyed.

All the books and papers on the ground floor are believed to have been saved (in great disorder of course) and all those in the third story were destroyed. Of the books and papers in the apartments of the second story, much the greater part were saved.

The offices on the first floor, the books of which are saved, were those of the Register of the Treasury, the Treasurer, and the First Auditor. On the second floor, nearly all the books of the first Comptroller, whose office occupied the greater number of the rooms, were saved, and a part of those belonging to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose immediate apartments the fire was first discovered.

Of the offices connected with the Treasury Department, several of the most extensive, are kept in other buildings than that destroyed, and are of course entirely safe, viz. those of the Second Comptroller, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors, and the Solicitor of the Treasury. The papers destroyed were many of them obsolete and almost all of a date prior to 1820. The most important papers destroyed were perhaps the correspondence of the Head of the Treasury Department, which was kept in the room wherein the fire originated.

When the fire was first discovered, it was the dead hour of the night, and the whole population of the city was so deeply buried in sleep, that a comparatively small number arrived early on the ground. Very soon after the first cry of fire was scarcely uttered, at half past 2 o'clock, the keeper of the Orphan Asylum bell rang, and repeated the alarm. When it happened that the persons first at the fire, next to the immediate neighbors, were roused by that bell, and had a half a mile to run before they arrived at it. To save the building, however, when once on fire, would, under any circumstances, have been impossible, so inflammable was its structure, as well as its contents.

No one can look at the smoking ruins, without a sensation of astonishment at the fatuity and utter improvidence with which books and papers of such vast consequence have been so long trusted to any other than a fire proof building. The few scattering vaulted rooms in the building entirely escaped the flames; and had the whole building been similarly constructed, the fire could not have occurred; or if, through extreme carelessness, it had occurred, would have been confined to the room in which it originated.

Where was the watchman of the building? Is a natural question. He was, we hear, sick at home, and the youth who substituted him was so sound asleep that he was perhaps only saved from being burnt alive by those who broke open the doors and roused him. Had he been ever so wide awake, however, unless he had happened to inspect the particular room where the fire began, the alarm from outside might have been his first notice.

We were glad to observe that creditable exertions were made by the proper officers yesterday to collect and secure the scattered books and papers; so that by 2 o'clock in the day they were safely housed.

*"Who wills may Conquer."*—Last night during the conflagration of the Treasury Department, I observed that indefatigable man, Mr. CLARKE, Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the midst of the crowd, passing from one place to another among the persons engaged in rescuing the papers and documents from the flames. Some one asked him what he was after. I want, said he, very coolly, to get my account of the Contingent Expenses of the House, which I filed on the 22d in the Office of the First Auditor. The gentleman laughed, and said he might as well look for a needle in a haystack. Mr. CLARKE answered, "I'll try." In an hour or so, I saw him held up to the Attorney General a bundle of papers, and say, "Sir, here they are—my vouchers for more than one hundred thousand dollars of Government money expended. I will sleep sound to-morrow night."

This is so much like him in his own Office, where he does not admit of the excuse that a paper can't be found, and I thought I would state the fact, as worth publishing.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Washington, March 30.

## GOOD YANKEE WIT.

*Major Jack Downing.*—Extract from his last letter to the Editor of the Portland Courier, dated Washington, March 10.

"As soon as Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill passed, the President called me into his room, and says he, Major Downing, the nullification jig is up. There'll be no fun for you in South Carolina now, and I guess you may as well let sergeant Joel march the company back to Downingville, and wait till somebody kicks up another buberry somewhere; and then—I'll send for 'em, for they are the likeliest company I've seen since I went with my Tennessee rangers to New Orleans. And as for you, Major Downing, you shall still hold your commission, and be under half pay, holding yourself in readiness to march at a moment's warning and to fight whenever called for. The General says I must not leave him on no account; but I guess I shall start Joel and the company off for Downingville in a day or two. They've got their clothes pretty much mended up, and they look quite tidy. I shouldn't feel ashamed to see 'em marching through any city of the U. States."

"It is n't likely I shall have any thing to do under my commission very soon. For some say there'll be no more fighting in the country while Mr. Clay lives, it should be a thousand years. He's got a master knack of pacifying folks and hushing up quarrels as you ever see. He's stopt all that fuss in South Carolina, that you know was just ready to blow the country sky high. He stepped up to 'em in Congress and told 'em what sort of a bill to pass, and they passed it without hardly any jaw about it. And South Carolina has hauled in her horns, and they say she'll be as calm as a clock now. And that is n't the only quarrel Mr. Clay has stopt. Two of the Senators, Mr. Webster and Mr. Peindexter, got as mad as March hares at each other. They called each other hard names, and looked cross enough for a week to bite a board nail off. Well, after Mr. Clay got through with S. Carolina, he took them in hand. He jest talked to 'em about five minutes, and they got up and shook hands with each other, and looked as loving as two brothers."

"Then Mr. Holmes got up and went to Mr. Clay, and almost with tears in his eyes asked him if he wouldn't be so kind as to settle a little difficulty there was between him and his constituents, so they might elect him to come to Congress again. And I believe some of the other Senators asked for the same favor."

"So as there is likely to be peace now all around the house for some time to come, I'm in a kind of quandary what course to steer this summer. The President talks of taking a journey down east and he wants me to go with him, because I'm acquainted there, and can show him all about it."

*Gunpowder Explosions.*—A dreadful explosion has lately taken place at the celebrated Gunpowder Mills near Dartford in England. Seven persons who were employed on the spot where the explosion took place were killed; when

FROM HAVANA.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a very intelligent gentleman in Havana, dated March 12th. The following is an extract:—

"Since the first appearance of Cholera in this city, on the 26th February, there have been about 400 deaths among the whites and 700 among the blacks. The number of deaths increases daily. I do not send you any public list, because they disagree with each other, and it seems to be the policy of the government to conceal the full extent of the calamity, in order to prevent too great a panic from seizing the minds of the people. It has been customary to bury immediately after death, & the consequence is, that there have been several scandalous cases of premature interment. Five or six persons, either at the time of burial, or in the dead carts, have aroused from their state of insensibility, and thus been saved from being buried alive."

"Hitherto the disease has not extended to more than one or two of the neighboring villages. There is none of it on the plantations. The troops of the garrison and navy have suffered very little. All communication between the town and the castles is strictly prohibited."

"Commerce and the exportation of goods are entirely suspended, but the stores are not closed nor is the consumption so great as it was at New York when the same disease was committing its ravages there. Some of the past few days have been excessively hot, and others uncomfortably cold, with high and variable winds."

"A Sanitary commission has been established at Matanzas by sea and land, together with a quarantine of 18 hours."

Journal of Commerce.

From the Boston Transcript.

## AN ADVENTURE.

A young man residing near Bangor, in Maine, was returning lately from a visit to his lady love. His path lay through woodland, from which, except a few straggling pines, the trees had been cut down and were lying on the ground. He skipped over the logs and stumps with light foot and lighter heart. His mistress had received him kindly. Suddenly, on leaping over a fallen tree, he found himself within a few feet of a ravenous bear. He sprang to the nearest pine and climbed up, the bear clambering after him. Making good use of his feet, he dashed his antagonist to the ground. The bear returned and was again repulsed, carrying with him one of our hero's boots. Bruin ascended a third time and with more caution. The young man hoping to escape, ascended the tree about fifty feet, and as the bear approached him, attempted to shake him off, but in vain, as his foot was held by the paws of the infuriate animal, who had lost his hold of the tree and hung suspended by the poor lover's leg. The young man's strength becoming exhausted, he let go his hold on the tree and down they went with a tremendous concussion to the ground. Our hero struck on the bear and rebounded eight or ten feet distant. Scarcely knowing whether he was dead or alive, he raised himself on his arm and discovered Bruin gazing wildly at him, and evidently dumfounded by such lofty tumbling.

The affrighted pair sat eyeing each other for some time, when the bear, who was the more severely bruised of the two, shewing no signs of fight, the young man rose and fled, leaving his hat and the boot behind him, his friend of the shaggy coat casting at him an expressive look, accompanied by a growl and a shake of the head, which convinced our hero, that had it been possible it would have been a shake of the paw. The young lover soon recovered from his bruises, and the fair damsel who had been the indirect cause of the adventure which placed his life in such immediate peril, poured balm on his wound, and made his heart whole, by pining "an early day."

*Panther turned Shop-Keeper.*—The last week in the Bowery, closed with an adventure which threw the street into a panic, and will serve a turn for a paragraph. Owing to the negligence of the keeper or to some other cause—no matter what—a large Puma, or Panther, belonging among other untameable creatures to the Menagerie in the Bowery, escaped from his cage and sprang into the street—no person in the passage way feeling disposed at the moment either to obstruct his progress, or to seize him by the tail.

Being thus freed from bolts and bars, the panther felt disposed to make the best use of his liberty. The people screamed and scattered in all directions, so that he had the side-walk to himself, and he bounded along up the street in a swift and interesting manner. But although he drove every thing from his path, scattering the people before him as a wolf a flock of sheep, yet he did not find the travelling so pleasant on the pavement, as the paths he had been accustomed to tread in the forest. His talons could not ensure secure footing upon the smooth stones, and after nearly slipping up a few couples of times, he suddenly changed his mind, and resolved to turn shop-keeper.

No sooner thought than done—he sprang into the best shop he could find, and had only to show his ivory fangs once, and cast a single glance of his burning eye-balls, before clerks and customers alike obeyed the indications of his expressive countenance, and scampered away. Being thus left to himself, he looked about for some place of repose. He selected the fire of his eyes went out; the bristling hair upon his arched back, was smoothed down; and he curled himself up upon a bundle of flannel under the counter, and went to sleep, purring as gently as a pussy cat.

He had a short but comfortable nap, for nobody was in a hurry to break in the



on his dreams. By and by, however, the poet discovered the place of his dream, and succeeded in catching him again—so that, after all, his panther's leap scarcely time to test the truth of the poet's declaration, that "a day, an hour, of virtuous liberty, is worth a whole eternity of bondage." Had the monster taken a different direction, and, coming down Chatham street, plunged into some one of those buildings near the theatre, he might have scattered a gang of animals less civilized than himself, and prevented a bloody catastrophe.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

**The Fire in Washington.**—The Alexandria Gazette mentions that an examination into the cause of the destruction of the Treasury Building in Washington, is now in progress, by order of the President. It is rumored that the public archives have sustained a heavy, and, in some cases, an irreparable loss, in the destruction of many commercial papers of great value, which can never be restored—of many documents connected with the deposits of public money, and of the claims of the United States on debtors or unaccounting agents. But rumor is prone to exaggerate, and we trust that it will be found so in the present instance.

The following is a reply of Mr. CLAY to the proceedings of a public meeting in Virginia, in reference to the late Tariff-bill.

WASHINGTON, 14th March, 1833.

Sir:—I duly received your favor of the 25th ult. transmitting certain Resolutions adopted by the citizens of Danville, Pennsylvania county, Virginia, in which they have done me the honor to express their approbation of my conduct, in respect to a certain measure, brought forward by me in the Senate of the United States, to reconcile and tranquilize the country. Fully appreciating the generous motives which have prompted this expression of their feelings and sentiments, I receive it with lively and grateful sensibility. It appeared to me that the worst possible relations were getting up between the various parts of the country; that men in all sections of it were accusing themselves to think and speak freely of a terrible event, that ultimate if not immediate civil war was seriously to be apprehended; and that there was great danger, if we escaped that calamity, of the sudden overthrow of a system of policy which would have spread ruin far and near. It was under these circumstances, that I presented the measure to which you refer. Having been finally adopted by large majorities of both branches of Congress, I sincerely hope it may every where be received in the amicable spirit in which it was offered and passed. Of all the misfortunes that could befall our confederacy, there is none equal to that of a separation of its parts; for in its train, every other would follow. It is sometimes said that liberty is preferable to union, and so it is in the abstract; but what possible guaranty is there for liberty without union? I pray that all our fellow citizens may be sensible of this undeniable truth; and that in social intercourse, and the public councils, its influence may be forever felt.

With my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have communicated the Resolutions of the people of Danville, and with assurances of high respect and esteem, I am

Your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

**From China.**—By another arrival at Philadelphia from the Celestial Empire, intelligence had been received to the 10th of November.

A tremendous Hurricane swept over a considerable portion of the country in the region of Canton, on the 3d of August.

By the upsetting of a passage boat, only eighteen escaped out of more than one hundred persons. In Canton and its suburbs more than a thousand houses and sheds were demolished—twenty temples were thrown down—and more than four hundred persons crushed beneath them. Nearly as great destruction took place at Ke-ang-shan. At Macao ten houses, seven or eight temples, eight passage boats, and between fifty and a hundred small boats, and one hundred and thirty people destroyed. The destruction in the villages, on the rivers and along the coast, was also immense. Many bodies were washed up at Macao and among the islands. Many junks were wrecked, sunk, and cast ashore, and the loss of human life terrific.

**Lower Canada.**—A serious misunderstanding has taken place between the Governor and the Legislature of Lower Canada, in consequence of the refusal of his Excellency to issue a writ for an election at Montreal, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of a member. In the report of a committee on the subject, it was stated, that were it not for the necessity of legislating to guard against the cholera next summer, it would be inexpedient for the Legislature to transact any further business with the Governor.

Bull. Gaz.

**Careless Mail Bag.**—We have heard, but do not vouch for the truth of the report, that in a chest of tea received some time ago by a merchant of Baltimore, from an board an East Indian man, a letter was found, of which the following is a copy: "If this letter should go to America, the person who gets it will confer a great favor by telling my brother—"

J. Wilson.

**Speculation.**—A vender of "West India Goods and Groceries," in a village in New Hampshire, had on hand a quantity of molasses, which he retailed for nine cents the quart. A rival grocer put his down to eight. This was a little lower than our hero "wished to afford" it, but

people would not give him nine, while his neighbor sold the same for eight. Necessity is the mother of invention, and as a Yankee never was at fault in matter of "dicker" or trade, Jonathan then hit upon the following expedient: He divided his molasses into two parts, and advertised "as good molasses as can be bought at any store in New Hampshire, for eight cents. Also a very superior cask at ten." The "superior" article was readily and rapidly sold, while the eight cent commodity laid on hand. One half thus disposed of, Jonathan shifted his casks and transposed the other half into a "superior" position; by which manoeuvre the whole was vendued at ten cents.

Lowell Compend.

HARRISBURG, April 2.

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.**

The resolution offered in Senate, a few days since, by Gen. CUNNINGHAM for the "entire abolition of imprisonment for debt," must meet the hearty approbation of every man who desires the amelioration of the condition of the poor and unfortunate. This harsh feature in our civil code we have long wished to see obliterated; and now that it has been taken hold of by the chairman of the judiciary committee, a gentleman possessed of the highest order of intellect, and profoundly skilled in the science of law, we have well-grounded hope that its inhumanity and bad policy will be so conclusively shown, as to insure its erasure from our statute books. Gen. Cunningham has always been esteemed amongst the most sound and influential of our legislators, and his kind disposition and easy manners have gained many friends among us, and wherever he is known. The following is the resolution introduced by him:—

**Resolved,** That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to bring in a bill to provide for the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Said bill to be founded upon the following principles:

1. That on the fourth day of July next every person confined in jail for debt, for any sum exclusive of costs which shall not exceed five dollars and thirty-three cents, shall be discharged therefrom.

2. That on the said fourth day of July every person confined in jail for debt, for any sum exclusive of costs which shall not exceed one hundred dollars, shall be discharged therefrom, unless the plaintiff at whose suit he is so confined, or some creditor shall swear or affirm before a judge of the proper county that said debtor has fraudulently concealed or transferred his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

3. That no person shall be imprisoned or arrested for any debt which shall be contracted after the fourth day of July next: *Provided,* That said person had resided in this State at least one year immediately preceding his arrest.

4. To contain a provision to punish by imprisonment every person who shall fraudulently conceal or transfer his property for the purpose of avoiding the payment of his debts.

#### A PLEASANT VILLAGE.

In the suburbs of Philadelphia is the extensive glass factory of Dr. Dyott, at which ten thousand pounds of glass are made daily. The glass blowers, together with the mechanics necessary to such an establishment, amount to at least three hundred, of which number two-thirds are boys. Their dwellings form the village of Dyottville. The boys are mostly fed and lodged in a separate building. Every morning all the workmen assemble in the chapel, where prayer is offered by a minister and a hymn sung. In the evening the boys are instructed by the minister in the common branches of education, and the school is closed with prayer and singing. This room is provided with a library for the use of workmen. No ardent spirits are permitted to be used, and the whole population is remarkably cheerful and contented. So fond have the workmen become of sacred music, that they frequently join spontaneously in singing a hymn whilst at work. —S. & S. Journal.

Judge Martin of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, has decided that Supervisors are as much bound to render roads passable, when looked up with snow, as when out of repair from any other cause, and consequently that townships are as liable for damages sustained by travellers, from obstructions made by snow, as for damages occasioned by any other defect in a road.

A case has been decided in New York in favor of the New York Daily Sentinel against Lee, Powell & Co., wherein the principle was confirmed that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment of the same.

The following moving Editorial appeal to subscribers, taken from a weekly paper published at Athens, in Tennessee, proves that, though cash be "out of the question," good humor, among other things, is not wanting:

From "The Hiwassee."

We do most earnestly request of our subscribers to supply us with a few necessities of life. Wheat, rye, corn, flour, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, pork, beef, mutton, turkeys, chickens, eggs, butter, cheese, fender, hay feathers, tallow, beeswax, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, linen, linsey, pease, deer skins, or clean rags, (cash is out of the question,) or any of them, will be gladly received; and we hope our subscribers will not be backward in furnishing us with a part of them.

The Rev. R. Bibb, of Kentucky, has liberated 32 of his slaves, furnished them with clothing, besides \$444 in money, and sent them to Liberia.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 8, 1833.

The bill granting an appropriation to Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, after having passed the House of Representatives on second reading by a majority of 15, was negative on third reading, on Thursday last, by a majority of 6 votes! This singular turn in its affairs is owing, beyond doubt, to the strange and unaccountable opposition of one of our own Representatives, JAMES PATTERSON, Esq., who, it is said, made a speech against the bill, in which he stated an appropriation was not desired by the people of Adams county! How he will reconcile this act to his constituents, he, perhaps, can tell—we can not. We suppose, however, that as he has never explained his erratic course upon some other matters, he will not in this instance, even though "reasons were as plenty as blackberries."

An attempt, we have reason to believe, will be made to have the vote reconsidered to-day. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow morning.

The bill incorporating the People's Bank of York county, has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday last, says: "This morning Mr. Ringland was elected Speaker of the Senate, on the 5th vote, in the place of Dr. Burden, resigned. Dr. Burden's term of service in the Senate expires with the present session."

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening says: "Counterfeit \$10 bills on the Bank of Westminster, Frederick county, have lately made their appearance. They are said to be nearly an exact imitation of the genuine ones, and are dated April 2, 1830—letter D. Several of this description were offered to a lottery broker on Thursday."

Extract to the Editor, dated

HARRISBURG, April 2.

Agreeably to adjournment, the Convention met to-day, for the purpose of electing a U.S. Senator. The following is the result:

M'Kean,	46	44	46
Rush,	43	44	43
Sergeant,	16	15	13
Mahlenberg,	9	8	3
Dallas,	13	21	22

after which, the Convention adjourned sine die. It is thought, by some, that the next Legislature will elect either T. H. Crawford or G. M. Dallas.

Carlisle Volunteer.

#### THE CHOLERA IN HAVANA.

Accounts received by the *Fan Fan*, this morning from Havana, represent the progress of this most dreadful of all human afflictions as truly appalling. From the 24th of February till the 24th of March, five thousand (1,000 whites, and 4,000 blacks) had died of the disease—and, on the day before the sailing of the *Fan Fan*, five hundred persons are stated to have been taken off, and nearly the same number had been buried each day for several days previously. We have received a file of Havana papers to the 24th of March, but they do not furnish any account of the actual number of deaths, or indeed any satisfactory statement of the present condition of the island. The Captain General has issued an order, that all the artillery shall be fired at sunrise each day, in the hope of purifying the atmosphere.

The Board of Health of Havana have issued an order prohibiting the sale, by the Apothecaries, of any medicines under the name of specifics for the cure of the Cholera. Several of the Apothecaries have offered to furnish medicines gratis to the poor. The Superintendents of the Hospitals make the same complaints, which was urged in this country, as to the patients being brought to the Hospitals in the last stage of the disorder, and absolutely incurable.—*Bull. Gaz.*

A party of colored emigrants left Louisville, Kentucky, on the 22d ult. for Liberia. It numbered one hundred and six persons, ninety six of whom were manumitted in Kentucky, four were from east Tennessee, and the others were free. Among the latter is an emigrant from Brown county, Ohio, who goes out as a representative of three hundred persons in that county who contemplate emigrating to Liberia provided his report be favorable. The emigrants left Louisville in high spirits, being liberally provided with money and provisions by the people of Kentucky. They were to be conveyed to New Orleans, free of expense, in the elegant steamboat *Mediterranean*, accompanied by the Secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society. At New Orleans the charge of the emigrants will be assumed by Mr. Savage, of Ohio, who will accompany them to Liberia.

**Greece.**—This unfortunate country is not yet tranquilized. Recent accounts represent that an engagement took place on the 17th December, between a division of the French troops at Argos, and a body of the Greeks, in which three of the French and three hundred and sixty of the latter were killed. The French soldiers are said to have been attacked unawares, when they were quiet in their barracks, from which they rushed forth giving no quarter. Among the Greeks who were slain were many peaceable inhabitants, women and children. The Greek soldiers were six or eight hundred in number, who fled immediately after the conflict began.

The following incident recently occurred at one of the primary schools in this city. A little urchin of about four years, was called up by the preceptress on a charge of using profane language, when the following dialogue ensued:

**Preceptress.**—I understand you have been using profane language?

**Boy.**—Yes, Marm; but not very bad.

**Preceptress.**—But what did you say?

**Boy.**—Nothing very bad.

**Preceptress.**—You must tell me what you did say.

**Boy.**—I only said "Hurrah for Jackson!"—*Providence Journal.*

The Charleston Rail Road is finished and available for transportation and travelling for a distance of seventy-two miles. A locomotive engine traversed the line last week, with the mail, several passengers, and three or four tons of iron, in 6 hours, or at the continuous rate of twelve miles an hour.

There is not a licensed retailer of ardent spirits in the whole county of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

#### BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5	37	Oats,	45
Wheat (red),	1	18	Unhulled,	8
(white),	1	20	Flaxseed,	1
Rye,	70	Wheat,	26	
Corn,	75	Barley,	3	

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. William Jones, to Miss Martha Tudor—both of Reading township.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. L. L. Hirsch, Mr. William Donnelly, of Hamilton township, to Miss Maria Heller, of Menallen township.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gottwald, Mr. John A. Hoffman, to Miss Elizabeth Doll—both of this county.

On the 26th ult. by the same, Mr. Moses Phillips, to Miss Isabella Albert—both of Hamilton, Adams county.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ruthrauff, Mr. John Stearns, to Miss Mary Wolff—both of Berwick township.

On the same day, by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. Isaac Coll, of York county, to Miss Susan King, of Berlin, Adams county.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. Abraham Ehrhart, of Adams county, to Miss Rebecca Dyer, of York county.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. R. S. Grier, Mr. Tyne Puzon, of Madison, Indiana, to Miss Clarissa C. McKee, daughter of Maj. Thomas McKee, of this county.

In Ellistown, Md. Mr. Joseph August, to Miss Sarah Anne. [What old names they must have made love in wiles.]

#### DIED.

On Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, widow of Mr. Hugh Jackson, deceased, aged 44 years.

At New-Lisbon, Ohio, on the 21st ult. Mr. Jacob Crowl, formerly of this county, in the 45th year of his age.

At his residence in Lewisburg, York county, on Tuesday last, Isaac Kirk, Esq.

At Hagerstown, on the 22d ult. after an indisposition of two days continuance, Doctor William D. McGill, in the 31st year of his age.

#### Pennsylvania College.

The Trustees of "Pennsylvania College" will attend their regular semi-annual meeting, on Wednesday morning the 17th inst.

J. G. MORRIS, Secretary of Board.

#### Pennsylvania College.

The semi-annual examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, and its preparatory department, will be held on the 15th & 17th inst. Parents, guardians, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

On the evening of the 17th, addresses will be delivered in the German Church, by persons chosen for the occasion by the Literary Societies in connexion with the Institution.

April 8. 2t

#### Gettysburg Female Academy.

An Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

April 8. 2t

#### WOOD! WOOD!

The Commissioners of Adams county will receive Proposals, in writing, at their Office, on Wednesday the 24th inst., for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison during the ensuing year. By order.

D. HORNER, Clerk.

April 8.

**M. C. CLARKSON,** HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

#### HARDWARE.

which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

#### NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg; if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8.

#### New Store.

**Miller & Witherow,** RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have OPENED STORE, in the room lately occupied by Danner & Ziegler, at the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets; and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, an

Entirely New & Handsome Assortment of

#### FRESH GOODS.

DRY GOODS, PRODUCE, China, Glass & Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 8.

#### Fresh Goods.

The Subscriber takes this method of tendering his thanks to the Public for their liberal encouragement, and informs them that he has received

A Large and Splendid Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

all of which are, as the late Tariff, modified and reduced. Call and examine for yourselves.

S. FAINESTOCK.

April 8. 3t

#### On Wednesday next!

#### EXECUTORS' SALE

#### OF

#### REAL ESTATE.

THE Executors of the estate of the late Wm. W. TAYLOR, of the city of Baltimore, deceased, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of April, inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. the following described property:

A certain Tract, Piece, or Parcel of Land,

called MOUNT PERU, containing 220 Acres, more or less,

situated on the South Mountain, near the town of Fairfield, in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa. which property is described on the plot as bounded on the north by lands belonging to James Wilson, on the east by lands of Harbaugh, and the heirs of Philip Marsteller, on the south by John Cochran, and on the west by lands of James Reed, and the said W. Taylor.

—ALSO—

One undivided half interest in One other Tract, Piece, or Parcel of Land,

containing 110 Acres more or less, adjoining the land above mentioned, and is described on the plot as bounded on the east by the land of said Taylor, as above, on the south by lands belonging to the heirs of Robert Scott, on the west by the lands belonging to the heirs of John Cochran and Ohio Sprigg, and on the north by the lands above of said Taylor.

The title to the above described property is believed to be unquestionable, as will be seen by the title papers, which will be exhibited at or prior to the time of sale. The above property will be sold subject to certain reservations, which with the terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

April 8. 1s

#### List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, April 1st, 1833.

Joseph Andz	Catharine Plunkert
George Bowers	John George Plucher
John Bowers	John Rupp
John Bishop	Jacob Schmively
Benjamin Bower	Jacob Sanders
George Baschour	John Schloneker
John Colstock	Samuel Snyder
Charles Galt	George Snyder
John Gilbert	Ann Topper
Sarah Hontsheet	David Trimmer
Joseph Keefe	John Wolf
Samuel Myers	Leonard B. Warner
James Plunkert	Abraham Wagner

April 8. 3t

#### Cabinet-Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED to the shop recently occupied by Lazarus Sharp, in South Baltimore-street, a few doors north of Mr. Cooper's Store, where all kinds of

#### CABINET WORK

will be done, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Lumber and Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work.

He will also attend to the making of

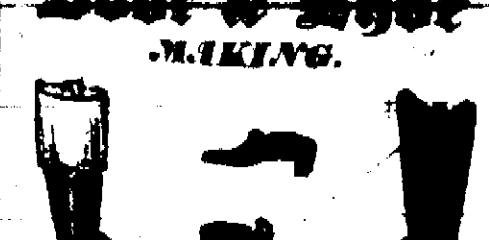
#### COFFINS.

From his long experience in the business, he hopes to gain a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM GARVEN.

Gettysburg, April 8.

#### Best & Short



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in the house one door north of Miller and Witherow's Store, (formerly Danner and Ziegler's), in Baltimore-street, where he is prepared to manufacture, to order, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most favorable terms,

#### ALL KINDS OF

#### Boots and Shoes.

of the best materials, and in the most fashionable manner. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public; and feels assured, that from his attention to business, and punctuality in the performance of his promises, and the quality of his work, he will meet with that encouragement which is always given by the Citizens of Gettysburg to those who merit it by their conduct.

WILLIAM SIBB.

Gettysburg, April 8.

#### Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of \$30,000,  
ONE of 20,000,  
1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000,  
AND NO LESS THAN  
Ten Prizes of \$1,000!

#### UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 8.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 20th April.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

#### SCHEME.

1 Prize of	30,000
1	20,000
1	10,000
1	3,000
1	1,920
10	1,000
10	500



**ABSTRACT**  
Of reports of the Commissioners of the several Counties in the Commonwealth, made in reply to a communication from the Secretary's Office, dated the 9th of Jan. 1833, in pursuance of the directions of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the same day, requiring information as to the number of children schooled at public expense, in each County, for the year 1832, together with the expense of instruction, so far as received up to March 15, 1833.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

Counties. No. of scholars. Expense.

Philadelphia,	260	\$15,57 58
Delaware,	1790	5133 49
Chester,	976	3508 18
Bucks,	909	3065 25
Montgomery,	159	1855 33
Berks,	168	729 30
Schuylkill,	1000	6247 47
Lancaster,	1000	3500 00
York,	184	1871 00
Dauphin,	419	1245 23
Lebanon,	1637	4183 25
Northampton,	176	100 00
Wayne,	703	40 00
Pike,	233	526 14
Lehigh,	210	713 10
Northumberland,	154	415 28
Union,	210	471 26
Columbia,	465	323 88
Bradford,	126	211 53
Tioga,	265	274 60
Susquehanna,	146	211 07
Lycoming,	368	507 84
Centre,	63	109 54
Clearfield,	425	861 15
Huntingdon,	328	171 84
Luzerne,	184	201 08
Mifflin,	340	1055 37
Junata,	270	1003 37
Adams,	818	1682 81
Franklin,	230	308 59
Cumberland,	63	583 10
Perry,	62	71 28
Bedford,	118	237 00
Somerset,	260	1378 82
Cambria,	455	1110 68
Westmoreland,	81	128 79
Allegheny,	14	42 20
Washington,	12	40 91
Fayette,	37	142 71
Beaver,	10	58 59
Builer,	3	5 88
Indiana,	365	387 26
Armstrong,	101	126 54
Mercer,		
Erie,		
Venango,		
Warren,		
Crawford,		
Greene,		
M'Kean,		
Power,		
Jefferson,		

## LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Philadelphia, not mentioned.

Lancaster, 287 800 00

Dauphin, 80 734 18

17,834 \$50,000 43

## LAST NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, are notified, that the Books of the Firm have been left in the hands of GEORGE KERR, Esq., with whom they are desired to call and settle their accounts, before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced without distinction of persons.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 25.

## LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of CHRISTINA TIMMONS, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, are desired to discharge the same, on or before the 20th of April next. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN MARSHALL, Ex'r.

March 18.

## WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, acquainted with the CARDING & TOLLING BUSINESS, who can come recommended for sobriety and temperance. To such an one, constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber, in Liberty township, near Millers-Town.

NATHANIEL GREASON.

March 18.

## COMET.

A Short-horn Durham Bull, IS now at my Farm, one mile from Gettysburg. He is a full-blood, out of an Imported Cow.

WM. McCLELLAN.

March 18.

## THE Full-Blooded HORSE, VETO,

(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown.) WILL be kept this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 20th of June: Mondays, and until 10 o'clock on Tuesdays, at the Tavern of Joseph Lyons, in Woodsborough; Wednesdays, and until 10 o'clock on Thursdays, at the farm of Francis S. Key, Esq., on Big Pipe Creek; and Fridays, and until 2 o'clock on Saturdays, at the Stable of Isaac Robinson, in Adams town. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS OHANEY.

March 25.

## DENTAL SURGERY.

Porcelain Teeth Inserted.

DR. DAVID GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, Jr.

March 4.

## Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25.

## Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

SAMUEL R. BAILEY.

March 11.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to become forward and submit your names at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, fidelity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. McCLELLAN.

April 1.

## Cross Keys HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Henry, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

He has also Removed his Livery Stable to the TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. For particulars, apply to JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SUEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their robes, records, inquests, and other things, which to their offices and to that behalf appertain to be done: and also those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

March 11.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, Jr.

March 4.

## Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing Election—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25.

## Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

SAMUEL R. BAILEY.

March 11.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to become forward and submit your names at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, fidelity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. McCLELLAN.

April 1.

## Cross Keys HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Henry, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

He has also Removed his Livery Stable to the TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. For particulars, apply to JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SUEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their robes, records, inquests, and other things, which to their offices and to that behalf appertain to be done: and also those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

March 11.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to become forward and submit your names at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, fidelity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. McCLELLAN.

April 1.

## Cross Keys HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Henry, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

He has also Removed his Livery Stable to the TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. For particulars, apply to JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SUEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their robes, records, inquests, and other things, which to their offices and to that behalf appertain to be done: and also those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

March 11.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to become forward and submit your names at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, fidelity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. McCLELLAN.

April 1.

## Cross Keys HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Henry, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

He has also Removed his Livery Stable to the TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. For particulars, apply to JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SUEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their robes, records, inquests, and other things, which to their offices and to that behalf appertain to be done: and also those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

March 11.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to become forward and submit your names at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, fidelity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. McCLELLAN.

April 1.

## Cross Keys HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Henry, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

He has also Removed his Livery Stable to the TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. For particulars, apply to JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SUEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their robes, records, inquests, and other things, which to their offices and to that behalf appertain to be done: and also those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

March 11.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to become forward and submit your names at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, fidelity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. McCLELLAN.

April 1.

## Cross Keys HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Henry, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

He has also Removed his Livery Stable to the TAVERN, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public. For particulars, apply to JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## New &amp; Fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have opened a

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE,

in the house lately occupied by Mr. Fahnestock as a Dwelling, two doors south of the Diamond—where they have just received an entirely

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Winter Goods,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimerettes, &c.

COATS, VESTS, PANTS,

SUITS, &c. &c.

Of all patterns and sizes.

Having just received the latest and most approved London and Philadelphia Fashions, and also the manner in which they are made up, we feel confident that we will be able to cut and make-up work equal to any that is made in the Cities or elsewhere; and we hope, by good attention to our business, to receive a share of the public's patronage.

All work entrusted to us, that is not cut and made up to the satisfaction of our customers, will be kept, and others equally good returned in its place.

N. B. Ladies' Habits made in the most fashionable style.

EXPOSÉ & SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, Feb. 12.

## List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1833.

A. Matthew or David Kerr

John Adair

Elias Abraham

B. Hugh King, Esq.

Mr. Behl

Margaret or Hannah James Lockhart

Nicholas Bear

Matilda Black

John Blocher

Modest Bucher

John Brown

Isabella Baldwin

Andrew Bigham

John Barrett

John Baker

David Biery

Nicholas Dushey

Clotworthy J. Barber

John Bowers

James Barr

John Bowman

Frederick Board

David Boucher

Henry Bishop